## Exhibit 1

05MCdidC 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 JATIN CHOPRA, Individually and On Behalf of All Others 3 Similarly Situated, 4 Plaintiffs, 21 Civ. 5807 (LAK) V. 5 DIDI GLOBAL INC. F/K/A XIAOJU KUAIZHI INC., WILL WEI CHENG, 6 ALAN YUE ZHUO, JEAN QING LIU, 7 STEPHEN JINGSHI ZHU, ZHIYI CHEN, MARTIN CHI PING LAU, 8 KENTARO MATSUI, ADRIA PERICA, DANIEL YONG ZHANG, GOLDMAN SACHS (ASIA) L.L.C., MORGAN 9 SECURITIES LLC, BOFA 10 SECURITIES, INC., BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC., CHINA 11 RENAISSANCE SECURITIES (HONG KONG) LIMITED, CHINA 12 INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORPORATION HONG KONG 13 SECURITIES LIMITED, CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC., GUOTAI 14 JUNAN SECURITIES (HONG KONG) LIMITED, HSBC SECURITIES (USA) 15 INC., UBS SECURITIES LLC, BOCI ASIA LIMITED, BOCOM 16 INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES LIMITED, CCB INTERNATIONAL 17 CAPITAL LIMITED, CLSA LIMITED, CMB INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL LIMITED, FUTU INC., ICBC 18 INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES 19 LIMITED, MIZUHO SECURITIES USA LLC, AND TIGER BROKERS (NZ) 20 LIMITED, Defendants. 21 New York, N.Y. 22 May 22, 2024 10:30 a.m. 23 Before: 24 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 25 District Judge

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1 APPEARANCES 2 THE ROSEN LAW FIRM PA Attorneys for Plaintiffs 3 BY: LAURENCE ROSEN DANIEL TYRE-KARP 4 SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM LLP 5 Attorneys for Defendants Didi Global Inc., Will Wei Cheng, Alan Yue Zhuo, Jean Qing Liu, Stephen Jingshi Zhu, Adria 6 Perica BY: ROBERT FUMERTON 7 -and-QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP 8 BY: RENITA SHARMA 9 O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP Attorneys for Defendants Certain Underwriters 10 BY: ABBY F. RUDZIN 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 (Case called) 2 MR. ROSEN: Lawrence Rosen from the Rosen Law Firm. Ι have with me Daniel Tyre-Karp from the Rosen Law Firm. 3 4 THE COURT: Thank you. 5 MR. FUMERTON: Good morning, your Honor. Robert Fumerton, Skadden Arps, for defendant Didi and certain 6 7 individuals. I'm joined by my colleagues Michael Griffin, Maisie Wilson, and Jew did Flumenbaum. 8 9 THE COURT: Good morning. 10 MR. FUMERTON: Good morning. 11 THE COURT: Ms. Flumenbaum I know, right? 12 MS. FLUMENBAUM: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Ms. Flumenbaum's father was one of my 14 partners and a friend. In my view, it's not a ground for 15 recusal, but if anybody has another view, you want to make that view known promptly, and then I'll rule on it. 16 17 Next. Anybody else? 18 MS. SHARMA: Renita Sharma from Quinn Emanuel, also 19 for --20 THE COURT: I'm sorry. My listening apparatus doesn't 21 go as fast as your speech. 22 MS. SHARMA: I'm sorry, your Honor. Renita Sharma 23 from Quinn Emanuel, also for Didi and certain of the 24 individuals.

MS. RUDZIN: Good morning, your Honor. Abby Rudzin

from O'Melveny & Myers for the underwriter defendants.

THE COURT: Good morning.

Folks, I called you in because I read this proposed scheduling order, and I had the feeling you were going to issue bonds pursuant to it. I have never seen one like this and I don't think I'm going to start by signing one now.

I don't, for the life of me, see why this case can't be trial ready within 12 months. If anybody seriously disagrees with that, you have now got to tell me that and tell me why.

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, we're going to do everything we can to expedite and streamline document discovery. As your Honor is aware, we think the majority of documents, the relevant documents are located in the PRC in accordance with PRC data privacy laws. PRC counsel has to review this material before U.S. lawyers can even see it, and that injects a layer of time.

There's also some uncertainty with providing the materials to local regulators for approval for production, which we're dealing with in several other cases, including with Mr. Rosen. We're actually going across the river this afternoon in the Neo case before Judge Garaufis where we're dealing with a lot of these PRC discovery issues.

So we hope to work together with Mr. Rosen like we're doing in that case to streamline and get discovery done as

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quickly as possible. We haven't gotten a single document request yet, but it will take additional time beyond the time that's normally required where the documents are located purely in the U.S. We'd like to put that marker down and if we need more time, we'll come back to the Court.

THE COURT: I understand that, but you also need to understand, and I think I've had occasion to write on this previously, that is the U.S. rules that apply. If a foreign party invokes blocking statutes and the like, it will not stop me from ordering discovery and a timetable that suits the needs of this case in this court.

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, we completely understand.

Defendants are not objecting to production based on any

blocking statutes or foreign statutes. We're simply asking the

Court for a little bit more time because, again, there's

another layer of review, the documents are in Chinese for the

most part. It just takes more time than it takes when the

documents are all here.

THE COURT: I understand that. So what's your proposal?

MR. FUMERTON: Well, we were in agreement with plaintiffs to try to complete fact discovery by October of 2025. So a little over a year from now.

THE COURT: Okay. And then what?

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, then we would have a period

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of time for expert discovery, dispositive motions, and we would expect to be trial ready after the Court has had an opportunity to rule on dispositive motions.

THE COURT: Why can't you serve your expert reports by October 2025?

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, I think we can -- I think we can take that back. I think the idea was to have some period of time after of close of fact discovery. We've agreed with plaintiffs on 60 days, but if your Honor wants to cut that back or wants to be on the same day, we can certainly consider that.

THE COURT: What sort of experts do you anticipate, other than damages? I understand there will be damage experts, but what other kind of expert discovery?

MS. RUDZIN: Your Honor, as to the experts, I expect we'll have an expert on the underwriters' due diligence, and that would, of course, require that expert to have access to all the depositions, which might not take place until the waning weeks of the discovery period.

THE COURT: And why can't you front-end load that? MS. RUDZIN: It's up to the plaintiff when they notice the depositions of our people.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you address that. you.

MR. ROSEN: Yes, your Honor. So, we actually have

issued 30(b)(6) deposition notices already. As far as taking depositions, we need the documents. Today is the date we said we would send document requests to the defendants, and we will.

As far as us taking depositions, we will need to get the documents, translate them — it takes a least a month to translate them from Chinese to English — then a first-level review of them and then — so, our position is we can complete discovery within six months of full production of the documents. So we just need six months to review them, translate them, review them, and then take depositions.

THE COURT: Let me come back to you. A due diligence expert would testify to what?

MS. RUDZIN: Would explain the standards of care for underwriters and what type of diligence and tasks they go through to make sure they are comfortable with what's in the registration statement. Almost like an industry expert, but more on like the --

THE COURT: Almost like jury instructions.

MS. RUDZIN: I don't think jurors know how investment bankers conduct diligence.

THE COURT: I suppose that's right. What due diligence means is a legal issue, yes?

MS. RUDZIN: I think what is a reasonable standard of care for an underwriter is a fact issue.

THE COURT: The statute defines, perhaps not the way

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you or I would have written it, but defines in due diligence.

And why is this any different than saying, in an automobile negligence case, that you need an expert on what the standard of care is for driving an automobile on the New York Thruway where the key issue is speed?

MS. RUDZIN: Because driving is something that the ordinary average juror has experience with and knows what it means. The average juror does not know what it means to be an underwriter, to be an investment banker, to review documents, things like that. That's why there are actual experts on this who can explain to the jury what's typically done by underwriters to conduct their due diligence. It's not within the purview of the average juror about how to go about undertaking an IPO.

THE COURT: Well, let me then just back up for a minute. I understand your point. I'm not sure I ultimately agree that you're directly getting at what I'm asking you because, obviously, it's true that I can see an expert who explains what the underwriting process is and how it's done. But you were, a moment ago, talking about an expert on the standards of care, and that to me is something else. I could see an expert explaining what is involved in doing due diligence, but the question of whether what's involved in doing due diligence, if it's done, actually amounts to due diligence as a matter of law I see as a different question. But this is

1 for another day.

MS. RUDZIN: I don't disagree, your Honor. If I was inartful in how I explained it, I apologize. The expert will go to the ultimate issue, but I do think there is some value in having the expert explain to the jury what the underwriters do.

THE COURT: Obviously, that's for another day. I imagine also that there could well be an argument about the underwriters who did the due diligence explaining what they did. Then the question of whether that satisfies due diligence, it seems, may wind up just being for the jury. But let's get down the road.

If the expert you're talking about is on how folks like your clients go about doing due diligence and what it is, do you need any Chinese documents for that?

MS. RUDZIN: You're really putting me on the spot here.

THE COURT: Well, I'm doing my best.

MS. RUDZIN: So, certainly, no. And I thought you were going to go in a different direction, which is, do they need to hear the testimony of your underwriters if they're supposed to be talking in an objective sense about what they do.

THE COURT: That's also a good point. Sorry I didn't make it.

MS. RUDZIN: But I just think, and this is all, you

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and government issues --

know, we haven't even had document requests yet. I think it's 1 2 fair to give us the opportunity to have an expert review the 3 record before we make decisions about what exactly the expert 4 will say or, to your point, whether the expert will need to be 5 called if the underwriters themselves testify about what a 6 great job they did. 7 THE COURT: Are the underwriters all Americans or --8 MS. RUDZIN: No, they're not. That was the other 9 thing I was going to make about the Chinese documents --10 THE COURT: Well, where are they? 11 MS. RUDZIN: In Hong Kong, I think. Some might 12 actually be on mainland China, but I think most of them are in 13 Hong Kong. 14 THE COURT: Can they get out of China? 15 MS. RUDZIN: I assume so. I don't know. 16 But the other point is there might be --17 THE COURT: So their depositions could be taken. 18 MS. RUDZIN: Yes. I don't think we've objected to any 19 depositions yet. 20 I do just want to make the point, though, to your 21 question about the Chinese documents, is there might be -- I'm 22 not saying there are, but there might be nuances to 23 underwriting a Chinese company where you have language issues

THE COURT: That's been suggested before.

MS. RUDZIN: So, I'm just saying that might be slightly different testimony.

THE COURT: I don't think anybody ever called it "nuances."

MS. RUDZIN: I'm just saying the sort of expert explanation of the underwriting process and the diligence process might differ slightly with the Chinese issuer than it would with a U.S. issuer. So the Chinese documents might matter, is all I'm saying.

THE COURT: Look, I haven't decided any of these questions and I may never have to. All I'm saying is it seems to me unlikely that any delays in document discovery as a result of whatever goes on in China are likely to be critical to your being able to retain and tender for deposition an underwriting expert. So I offer that for your consideration. If you want such an expert, it might be sensible to try to pursue that course at the earliest time so that you don't wind up getting caught in the switches at the end.

MS. RUDZIN: Fair enough, your Honor. And just to be clear, I think the parties were talking about a single date for all expert reports. So it's not like the underwriters would be dragging behind or anything like that.

THE COURT: Well, no, I understand that. The fact that you were talking about a single date for all experts doesn't mean that has to happen.

MS. RUDZIN: Agreed, Judge.

THE COURT: What else do I need to know about before I decide what the schedule's going to be? Any of these disputes that are laid out in your proposal?

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, I think the only other dispute concerns a number of depositions, which we think is entirely premature. Plaintiffs haven't told us who they want to depose yet in this document, they want relief from the Court, the 10-deposition limit in Rule 31 and Rule 30 without any showing of good cause, we're prepared to work with plaintiffs, meet and confer once we see a list of who they want to depose, and hopefully we can work it out on our own, but if not, we'll come back to your Honor. But, to agree to a limit of 20 to 30 depositions of 14 hours each in here, we just don't think it's a reasonable way to proceed.

THE COURT: Well, that's certainly not a necessary way to proceed.

Is the usual mediation that always happens in these cases in view?

MR. ROSEN: Your Honor, there hasn't been any discussion of mediation or settlement or anything like that at this stage.

THE COURT: But we all know there will be.

MR. ROSEN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: We also know who the mediator is going to

be, don't we?

MR. ROSEN: Yeah, there's a short list of maybe five or seven mediators.

THE COURT: I didn't think it was that large.

MR. ROSEN: It's probably closer to four, but yeah. It think we will head in that direction. I think right now, we have -- I think it's important to get some evidence to have some understanding of the strength of the claims and of the evidence because, without any documentation, it's hard to really understand the value of the case. So that would be our preference, would be to get some documents in order to make a reasoned decision to see what the value of the case is.

THE COURT: Look, I don't mean to oversimplify, but I do mean to simplify. We all know what this case is about, and you ought to be exchanging information and talking about what the facts really are and getting to the key documents promptly so that you can move toward a disposition without funding trusts for the college educations of all the offspring of all the lawyers. These things take on a life of their own and I suggest that's not a good thing.

MR. ROSEN: Yes, your Honor, I agree. I think that we did notice the 30(b)(6), which is going to give us a lot of information up front and allow us to target the depositions. I think that if we can get some documents or some understanding of what exactly happened, that would go a long way to resolving

the case earlier. I think that starting with the 30(b)(6) and have it by a date by which the documents will be produced, I mean, certainly, the underwriters have all the due diligence documents easily producible and available, well organized already. So that should be simple enough.

While a lot happened in this case, this is, at bottom, the government relations department at Didi, and they're going to have a log with all their interactions with the government, and getting sort of the — those essential documents, I think, shouldn't be too difficult. If we can get those, then that would, I think, go a long way to getting this thing resolved very early.

THE COURT: Thank you.

How about that, Mr. Fumerton.

MR. FUMERTON: Your Honor, with respect to the 30(b)(6), plaintiffs served a list of over 50 topics a couple weeks ago. This issue is not ripe before the Court. We'll meet and confer with plaintiffs. A lot of the issues go to the merits and substance of the case. That should await document production. I mean, they ask for things like a minute-by-minute account of the substance of the written oral communications between Didi and various governmental agencies. Your Honor, we need to prepare a witness to do that. To do that before the parties have produced documents or even had a single document request we think isn't an efficient way to proceed, but we hope

to resolve those issues with plaintiffs. And again, if we can't, we'll come back to your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I highly recommend that you resolve them in a practical and expeditious way because I don't like just extending things until the 12th of never, and you shouldn't count on my doing that as this moves along.

MR. FUMERTON: Agreed, your Honor. And as we've done with Mr. Rosen in past cases, we've had our respective PRC counsels work together to identify the appropriate governmental authorities, to streamline those applications, and we would hope that Mr. Rosen will do that again, again, so we can get the document productions done as quickly as possible, which is what we want, as well.

THE COURT: I will reflect on what you've told me this morning and I will issue a scheduling order probably next week, which is not going to be as loosey-goosey as you would like.

Anything else I should know?

(Pause)

All right. Thank you.

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